

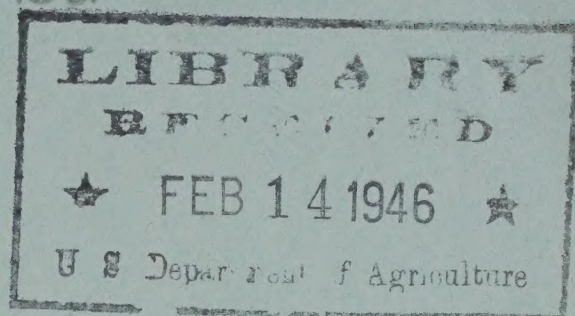
Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.27

Linn County Nurseries.

HARDY PLANT MATERIAL



SPRING
1 9 4 6

Snyder Bros., Inc.
Center Point, Iowa



Peace has come again but the long war years with their many restrictions have left the nurseries of the country with depleted stocks of even the commoner and quicker growing items, and almost no stock at all coming on of the slower more difficult ones. Time is an essential factor in producing nursery stock and regardless of the demand, the process can not be materially speeded up as it might in manufacturing. We ask our customers to keep these facts in mind when they are not able to get just the nursery stock they may want this year and for several years to come.



APPLES

The orchard can be made a most attractive part of the farmstead if it is carefully located and spaced so it can be easily and frequently mowed with a field mower after the trees attain some size.

Purely ornamental flowering trees are not more beautiful than the various fruit trees at blooming time especially if some of the new crabs with bright red flowers are mixed in among the pink and white. When the fruit is ripening it supplies much color and at that time the orchard is again easily the most attractive part of the home planting, and again later the fall coloring of some of the fruit trees is as colorful as the purely ornamental trees.

Apple trees should be planted 30 to 40 feet apart. They respond to good cultivation, fertilization, and care as freely as does corn or other crops.

If planted in sod as most home orchards are, an area 4 to 5 feet in diameter around any young tree should be dug up and kept cultivated or well mulched with strawy manure. A new planting in cultivated ground can be interplanted with small fruit or garden truck for several years.

Our apples trees are mostly grown from piece root grafts planted deeply so they can produce roots above the graft, thus ultimately becoming own rooted trees. These are superior in hardiness to the budded trees usually sold. For the very hardiest orchard trees plant Virginia or Hiberna grown as described above and top work their branches to the better but more tender kinds. Top worked trees on these stocks begin bearing younger, are more productive, and dependable than those grown otherwise.

The crop of apple trees this year is much smaller than a year ago, and prices higher.

We suggest ordering the 4 to 5 feet or 3 to 4 feet grade because most varieties are in these sizes this year. Make a second choice of varieties if any is acceptable or shortages and refunds may be expected.

EARLY VARIETIES

Duchess	Melba
Liveland (Lowland Raspberry)	Yellow Transparent
Lodi	

FALL VARIETIES

Milton	Wealthy
--------	---------

WINTER VARIETIES

Allen's Choice	Hiberna	Stayman Winesap
Cortland	Joan	Sugar Loaf
Delicious, Red	Jonathan	Turley
Edgewood	McIntosh	Wolf River
Grimes (Golden)	Minn. No. 790	Yellow Delicious
Hawkeye Greening	Sharon	

CRAB APPLES. See also Wynema, Red Flesh, and Dolga among the ornamental crabs.

Whitney	Virginia
---------	----------

PRICES of all apple and crab apple:

	Each	Per 10
4- 5 ft., 9-16 in.	\$ 1.40	\$12.50
3- 4 ft., 7-16 in.	1.10	10.00
A few Allen's Choice, Joan, Sharon, and Lodi are available in 5-7 ft. trees at.....	1.75	

CHERRIES

Plant on well-drained soil only. Elsewhere they will be unsatisfactory and short-lived.

Early Richmond and Montmorency are the most dependable and the most planted.

The crop of cherry trees throughout the country is very short and consists of one year olds mostly. Our Cherry trees did not get as large as usual due to the set back they received in the very severe freeze late last spring, but they finished the season in very healthy condition and should give excellent satisfaction. All are nicely branched.

	Early Richmond	Montmorency
PRICES:		Each
	4- 5 ft.	\$ 2.00
	3- 4 ft.	1.50
	2- 3 ft.	1.20

PEARS

Pears do well on clay or gravelly upland. The fruit is less subject to worms than apples but the trees are more subject to blight.

They survived the late spring freeze with a few fruit while apples were totally destroyed. Most of the stock is in the 4 to 5 foot and 3 to 4 foot sizes.

	Kieffer	Smythe
	Lincoln	Tyson
	Pultney	
PRICES of all standard Pears:		Each Per 10
	5- 6 ft., 11-16 in.	\$ 2.00
	4- 5 ft., 9-16 in.	1.75 \$16.50
	3- 4 ft., 7-16 in.	1.50 14.00

Pultney in 3-4 ft. size and Lincoln and Smythe in 4-5 ft. and 3-4 ft. sizes only.

APRICOTS

A very limited number of the Hansen Manchurian Apricots are available in the varieties Anda, Mandarin, and Shilka. We suggest your making a second choice.

PRICES of Apricots:	Each
4- 5 ft., 9-16 in.	\$ 1.80
3- 4 ft., 7-16 in.	1.40

PEACHES

Peaches should be planted where they will have as much winter protection as possible.

Champion and Polly are good sized white peaches of splendid quality. J. H. Hale is yellow.

	Each
4- 5 ft.	\$ 1.50

PLUMS

Oka
Richland
Sapa

Superior
Toka
Underwood

Plums thrive on rich moist bottom lands or even quite wet soils.

Underwood and Superior are large hybrid varieties from the Minnesota Station. These have high quality and small seeds but require cross-pollination. Wild plums, or some hybrid of another type like Toka should be planted among them as pollinizers in the proportion of one to 6 or 8 of the trees to be pollinated.

Toka itself is one of the very best plums and has a pronounced fragrance and apricot flavor. Oka and Sapa are small trees or bushes with medium sized fruit and dark red flesh of splendid quality. Richland is one of the hardier European varieties.

Very few plum trees are available this year mostly 4-5 feet and 3-4 feet sizes.

PRICES of Plum trees:	Each
5- 6 ft., 11-16 in.	\$ 2.00
4- 5 ft., 9-16 in.	1.80
3- 4 ft., 7-16 in.	1.50

CURRENTS

Currants are offered for local sale only.

RED LAKE

Red Lake is the extra large variety developed by the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm and is rapidly coming to be considered the best red currant.

2-year bushes of above variety	Each \$.60
--------------------------------------	----------------

Currants require little space and little attention other than a dusting to control the currant worm in early spring.

GOOSEBERRIES

For local sale only.

PRICE—	Champion	Downing
2-year plants	\$.65	

GRAPES

Grapes are one of the best fruits for the home garden on a small lot for they fit into the landscape well and require less spraying than most fruits.

Beta is the best of the list for arbors, making very long vines and dense foliage.

Beta, small, early, black	Niagara, large, white
Concord, black	Worden, black

PRICES—	Each	Per 10
2-year No. 1 plants of above .....	.40	\$ 3.50
2-year No. 1 plants of following list....	.50	4.50

Fredonia: Black, two weeks earlier than Worden.

Moors Early: Black, large, early.

Portland: White, large, earliest.

Sheridan: Black, large, late.

RASPBERRIES

	Per 10	Per 100
Latham, the leading red	\$ 1.50	\$14.00
Sunrise, red	1.50	14.00
Newburgh, red	1.50	14.00
Cumberland, the old standard black cap, tips	1.25	11.00

BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES

Blackberries are best in rich moist soil. Dewberries are better on deep sandier soil. Dewberries are hardier than Boysenberries and other creeping kinds, but have to be protected to be safe from winter injury.

PRICES—	Per 10	Per 100
Snyder, Alfred, and Eldorado Black- berry, root cutting plants	\$ 1.00	\$ 9.00
Lucretia Dewberry, transplants or root cutting plants	1.00	

STRAWBERRIES

Dunlap is the old standby. It is very satisfactory under a wide range of conditions.

PRICES—	Per 100	Per 1000
Dunlap and Blakemore	\$ 2.00	\$16.00

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus is one of the first spring vegetables ready to use and one of the most wholesome. Plant it along a fence or border where a heavy application of barnyard fertilizer can be easily applied after the cutting season. The growing plants are attractive and fit well into the home planting. Do not cut the first year, nor continuously after June 1st so the plants can store up a reserve for the next spring.

PRICES—	Per 12	Per 100
Paradise, 2-year plants	\$.60	\$ 4.50

A very superior variety, fine quality, rust resistant, and enormously productive.

RHUBARB

Rhubarb should be given the richest soil and a location where it need not be disturbed for a long time. Each fall apply rotted cow manure or other fertilizer. No other plant will produce so much wholesome food and with so little attention as do these new kinds. We now offer only the new Canadian varieties and at prices cheap enough that one cannot afford to grow the old kinds which require so much sugar. The new kinds are mild enough to save the cost of the plants over and over because they require so much less sugar. They can be used throughout the season and are the very best substitutes for fruit, never being completely destroyed by a late freeze as the fruit crop occasionally is. Do not use from a young plant till it is established and builds up a reserve.

PRICES—

	Each	Per 10
McDonald , strong divisions	\$.60	\$ 5.50

A splendid kind with large stalks, very tender and mild flavored. Makes attractive colored sauce.

Chipman Red , strong divisions	1.00	9.00
---	------	------

A newer variety with considerably more red color, sweet and of excellent flavor.

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS

		Per 10	Per 100
AMERICAN or WHITE ELM	18-24 in.	\$.50	\$ 4.00
BLACK WALNUT	12-18 in.	1.20	10.00
CHINESE ELM	3- 4 ft.	1.00	9.00
GREEN ASH	18-24 in.	.60	5.00
HONEY LOCUST	18-24 in.	.75	6.00
RUSSIAN MULBERRY	18-24 in.	.75	6.00
SOFT MAPLE	18-24 in.	.75	6.00

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

Trees and shrubs are included under one heading because many plants may be either, according to the training given them.

The figures in feet given after the names indicate the size attained at maturity under average conditions, and will vary considerably according to the environment.

Specific requirements such as acid or limestone soil, moist or dry soil, shade or full exposure, winter protection, etc., are noted if important for successfully growing the plant.

ALMONDS—Flowering. See *Prunus glandulosa*.

AMELANCHIER canadensis—Dwarf Juneberry. A compact slow growing bush. Excellent foliage, racemes of white flowers early and edible purplish fruit in June. Birds prefer them to cherries.

	Each	Per 10
18-24 in.	\$.60	\$

ASH—Green. 50-60 ft. A rapid growing, splendid shade tree. Thrives almost anywhere. Not easily broken by storms or likely to be injured by pests.

4- 5 ft. ....	.75	6.50
5- 6 ft.	1.00	9.00
6- 8 ft.	1.75	15.00

AZALEAS are "tops" among the flowering shrubs and are not as difficult to grow as most people believe. A location protected from dry winds such as the east side of a building, partial shade, plenty of peat, and not too much lime in the soil will satisfy the hardy kinds listed. Most of the great number of varieties grown in the South and East are not hardy here.

mollis—Chinese Azalea. 3-4 ft. Clusters of large flowers before the leaves, pale yellow to red, mostly orange. Mildly acid soil. All will

bloom the first season planted. Plenty of humus and some protection from the driest winds and hottest sun are its requirements.

	Each	Per 10
12-15 in. B&B	2.00	
15-18 in. B&B	3.00	
18-24 in. B&B	4.00	
2-2½ ft. B&B	5.00	
2½-3 ft. B&B	6.00	

poukhanensis—Korean Azalea. 3-4 ft. Single, rosy mauve, fragrant flowers. Acid soil. Earlier than mollis. A compact attractive dwarf shrub.

2½-3 ft. B&B	6.00
--------------------	------

BARBERRY—Red Leaved. 3-6 ft. A form with purplish-red foliage all summer if in the sun. In shade it is green.

18-24 in.90	8.00
----------------	-----	------

BIRCH—Cut Leaved Weeping. 30-60 ft. Subject to borers, otherwise one of the very best ornamental trees, with white bark and drooping branches when older.

6- 7 ft.	3.50
---------------	------

BOX—Korean. The only Boxwood hardy here. Light green foliage discoloring some in the winter sun. Dwarf and compact, becoming two feet high.

9-12 in. B&B	1.50
12-18 in. B&B	2.00

BUTTERFLY BUSH—Buddleia.

All make splendid cut flowers from mid-summer until frost. All require winter protection.

Charming. Long sprays of lavender pink in late summer and fall.

No. 175
-------------	-----

Concord. Strong spikes of dark red with lighter edge.

No. 175
-------------	-----

Eleanor. Eleanor-blue with orange eye.

No. 175
-------------	-----

Empire Blue. Patented. Medium sized spikes in great profusion. Aster blue color.

No. 175
-------------	-----

Orchid Beauty. Long heads of orchid-pink with a bright orange eye.

No. 175
-------------	-----

Royal Red. Patented. A dark deep red. Darkest of all.

No. 190
-------------	-----

White Bouquet. Patented. A new white variety with long spikes, splendid for cutting.

No. 190
-------------	-----

CARAGANA arborescens. 10-15 ft. Green bark. Soft pea-green foliage very early. Bright yellow flowers in late May. Endures the driest hard soil in either sun or shade.

2- 3 ft. ....	.50	4.50
3- 4 ft. ....	.60	5.50

CATALPA speciosa. A well known hardy tree with white flowers in May or June.

	Each
4- 5 ft.	1.00
5- 6 ft.	1.50
6- 8 ft.	2.00

CORNUS alternifolia—Pagoda Dogwood. 15-20 ft. Horizontal branches in tiers easily trained into a pagoda form of tree. Blue fruit eagerly eaten by birds. Very picturesque small tree.

3- 4 ft.	1.00
4- 5 ft.	1.50

COTONEASTER multiflora. 6-7 ft. One of the best of the hardy cotoneasters. Clusters of white flowers in spring and the brightest red fruit in great profusion. Rare and seldom available.

3- 4 ft.	2.00
---------------	------

wilsoni. 3 ft. A horizontally branching shrub, with small glossy dark foliage and red fruit. Fairly hardy.

18-24 in.	1.00
2- 3 ft.	1.25

CRAB—Malus. Small trees or shrubs flowering in May. They easily take the place of Japanese Cherries which are not dependable here. The crabs are hardy, afford a good range of colors, the blossoms last longer than flowering plum or cherry blossoms, and several bear fruit excellent for jelly or preserves.

Adstringens. 20-25 ft. A rapid growing upright kind with large bright red flowers and bright yellow and red fruit. One of the very showiest.

3- 4 ft.	1.50
4- 5 ft.	2.00
5- 6 ft.	2.50

Bechtel Double Flowering. 10-15 ft. A double form of the Wild Prairie Crab. Large double pink, fragrant flowers. "A tree full of roses," people usually exclaim. No fruit.

2- 3 ft.	1.25
3- 4 ft.	2.00

Carmine. 15-18 ft. A spreading tree quite completely covered with bright pink buds or pink flowers.

4- 5 ft.	2.00
5- 6 ft.	2.50

Dolga—Hansen's Red Crab. 15-18 ft. A Siberian Crab with large white flowers and brilliant red fruit, very ornamental on the tree and excellent for jelly.

3- 4 ft.	1.25
4- 5 ft.	1.50
5- 6 ft.	2.00

Eley Flowering Crab—M. eleyi. 25-30 ft. Purplish-red foliage through the season. Red flowers and fruit.

3- 4 ft.	1.50
4- 5 ft.	2.00
5- 6 ft.	2.50

Flame. 18-20 ft. A quite upright grower with large white flowers and masses of the brightest red fruit. Excellent for jelly.

	Each
4- 5 ft.	1.50
5- 6 ft.	2.00

Floribunda. A small round topped tree to 18 ft. Buds carmine, flowers pink then white. Very profuse blooming. Small yellow and red fruit.

3- 4 ft.	1.50
4- 5 ft.	2.00
5- 7 ft.	2.50

Hopa—Hansen's Red Flowering Crab. 20-25 ft. A rapid upright growing kind with large red flowers, fruit, new growth, and wood.

3- 4 ft.	1.50
4- 5 ft.	2.00
5- 6 ft.	2.50

Red Flesh. 15-20 ft. Originated by Prof. Hansen. Large red flowers. This we consider one of the most beautiful of all the crabs with colored flowers. Fruit about the size of Whitney, solid brilliant red, with red flesh, excellent for jelly and sauce.

3- 4 ft.	1.50
4- 5 ft.	2.00
5- 6 ft.	2.50

Sargent—Malus sargentii. 6-8 ft. Low-growing with wide, horizontal branches. Clusters of white flowers with yellow stamens, and bright red fruit on long stems like cherries hanging into winter. One of the best kinds and lowest growing.

2- 3 ft.	1.25
3- 4 ft.	2.00

Wynema. A dwarf growing Hybrid of the Wild Crab. Fruit about the size and color of Whitney with a true Wild Crab flavor, and keeping a year. Excellent for jelly.

4- 5 ft.	1.50
5- 6 ft.	2.00

CRANBERRY Highbush—See Viburnum trilobum.

ELM—American White. 80-100 ft. One of the best of all shade trees. Thrives in almost all situations.

5- 6 ft.	1.00
6- 8 ft.	1.50
8-10 ft.	2.00

Chinese—Ulmus pumila. 40-50 ft. Extremely rapid growing. Suitable for dry soils. Twigs fine and much bent. Leaves small and remain green late. Cut back heavily in transplanting.

5- 6 ft.	1.25
6- 8 ft.	1.75
8-10 ft.	2.25

Lake City Elm. A grafted variety which naturally grows in a near perfect form without training.

6- 8 ft.	2.00
---------------	------

EUONYMUS alatus—Winged Wahoo. 6-10 ft. Broad corky wings on the twigs, red berries and brilliant fall foliage makes this attractive at all seasons. Unexcelled for specimens. Each Per 10

2- 3 ft. 1.50

atropurpureus—Burning Bush. 8-10 ft. Large, pendent, brilliant crimson fruit in fall. Somewhat like Bittersweet.

2- 3 ft.75

3- 4 ft. 1.00

FORSYTHIA intermedia—Yellow Bells. 6-8 ft. Arching branches. Blooms very early. Flower buds not very hardy. Branches may be forced early indoors.

2- 3 ft.75

ovata—Early Forsythia. Superior in hardiness. Blossom buds are seldom winter killed. Flowers very early, pale primrose yellow.

3- 4 ft. 1.25

HACKBERRY—Celtis occidentalis. 50-60 ft. A very strong, rapid growing shade tree with sweet berries, which hang until spring and attract birds.

5- 6 ft. 1.25

6- 8 ft. 1.75

8-10 ft. 2.50

HONEYSUCKLE Bella albida. 10-12 ft. Very hardy and thrifty. White flowers, red fruit. Excellent for trimmed hedges.

2- 3 ft.75 6.50

3- 4 ft.90 8.00

Tenuipes. 4-6 ft. Unusual in that the pink flowers appear before the leaves.

2- 3 ft. 1.50

Zabelli. 10-12 ft. Upright growing, dark green foliage, rosy red flowers and bright red fruit. One of the very best of all the honeysuckles.

18-24 in.50 4.50

2- 3 ft.75 6.50

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora—Hills of Snow. 4-5 ft. Large clusters of white flowers in July. Good for shady places.

18-24 in.90

paniculata grandiflora—Peegee Hydrangea. 8-9 ft. Large panicles of white in August, changing to pink and bronze-green later.

ILEX verticillata—Winterberry. 6-8 ft. Brightest red berries till mid-winter. Likes wet acid soil and part shade.

3- 4 ft. 1.00

KERRIA Japonica. 3-5 ft. Green stems. Bright yellow flowers over a long season.

12-18 in.75

KOLKWITZIA amabilis—Chinese Beautybush. 6-10 ft. Bell-shaped pink flowers with orange centers, in great profusion in June. Rapid growing, arching branches. One of the best new hardy shrubs.

	Each
2- 3 ft.	1.00
3- 4 ft.	1.25

LILAC SPECIES AND HYBRIDS: Botanically they are *Syringa*.

A number of other choice new kinds will be ready to dig in the fall of 1946. If you are particularly interested in French, Hybrid, or Species Lilacs send for our Special List in early fall.

S. Chinensis—Persian or Rothomagensis. 8-10 ft. Reddish-violet flowers, slender arching branches. Very profuse blooming. A splendid shrub.

3- 4 ft.	1.00
---------------	------

Dilatata—oblata dilatata. The earliest good lilac to bloom. Flowers opening before leaves. Pale lilac. Very profuse bloomer. Very large, wide glossy leaves, coloring beautifully in fall.

2- 3 ft.	1.50
3- 4 ft.	1.75

Mirandi. One of the Preston Hybrids. Immense flower clusters appearing pure pink from a distance. Plants bloom at any size. Late.

2- 3 ft.	1.50
4- 5 ft.	2.50

"FRENCH LILACS". Choice named varieties of *Syringa vulgaris*. Own roots. Very superior to common lilacs, in size and color which ranges from purest white to purple. Heavy sales last fall sold out some good kinds, so they are omitted from this list. More plants and more kinds will be available in the fall of 1946.

Adelaide Dunbar. Double. Dark reddish-purple buds opening somewhat lighter.

2- 3 ft.	1.50
---------------	------

Alphonse Lavallee. Double. Clear lavender-violet, deeper within. Fragrant.

4- 5 ft.	2.50
---------------	------

Duc de Massa. Double. Buds purple opening violet. Plump well filled clusters.

3- 4 ft.	2.00
---------------	------

Kate Harlan. Single. Buds greenish. Flowers white with a greenish tinge.

3- 4 ft.	2.00
---------------	------

Leon Gambetta. Double. Very large deep pink buds opening delicate pink, lavender and white, like little roses.

3- 4 ft.	3.00
---------------	------

Louis Henry. Double. Rosy mauve.

2- 3 ft.	1.50
---------------	------

Ludwig Spaeth. Single. Very dark reddish-purple. Splendid. It always attracts attention.

2- 3 ft.	1.50
3- 4 ft.	2.50

Marchal Lannes. Double or semi-double. Carmine violet buds opening bluish violet. Extra large broad clusters. Each		
2- 3 ft.	2.00	
Mme. Casimir Perier. Double. Very free blooming. Large, creamy-white.		
2- 3 ft.	1.50	
3- 4 ft.	2.00	
Mme. Lemoine. Double. Large clusters of very fragrant snow white flowers.		
2- 3 ft.	1.50	
Pres. Fallieres. Double. Pale lavender, very large florets and clusters. A very fine kind.		
2- 3 ft.	2.00	
3- 4 ft.	3.00	
Pres. Grevy. Double. One of the old but good bluish lilacs.		
2- 3 ft.	1.50	
3- 4 ft.	2.00	
Pres. Lincoln. Single. Wedgewood-blue. Considered one of the best blue varieties.		
2- 3 ft.	2.00	
3- 4 ft.	3.00	
Pres. Poincare. Double. Wine colored buds opening violet. Very large clusters. A splendid variety.		
2- 3 ft.	1.50	
3- 4 ft.	2.00	
Rhum Von Hortenstein. Single. Large reddish-purple on long narrow trusses. Very prolific.		
2- 3 ft.	2.00	
Senator Volland. Double. Pink buds opening light pinkish-lilac.		
2- 3 ft.	1.50	
3- 4 ft.	2.00	
Vestale. Single. Large pure white with yellow anthers. Best single white.		
2- 3 ft.	1.50	
Violetta. Double or semi-double. A dark reddish violet in long pointed racems.		
2- 3 ft.	2.00	
3- 4 ft.	3.00	
Waldeck-Rousseau. Double. Very large branched panicles of violet.		
2- 3 ft.	2.00	
3- 4 ft.	2.50	
LOCUST—Honey. 50-60 ft. Beautiful pinnate, lacey foliage. Very hardy, strong tree with large thorns.		
4- 5 ft.	1.00	
5- 6 ft.	1.50	
Thornless. 50-60 ft. A vigorous wide-spreading tree with fern-like foliage. Succeeds on any soil.		
4- 5 ft.	1.25	
5- 6 ft.	1.75	

MAPLE—Hard or Sugar. 50-75 ft. One of the best shade trees; colors brilliantly in fall. Grows fairly rapidly in favorable locations.

	Each	Per 10
5- 6 ft.	2.25	
6- 8 ft.	3.00	
8-10 ft.	4.50	

Norway—Acer platanoides. 50-60 ft. A splendid, dense, round topped tree. Leaves remain green until late.

5- 6 ft. whips	2.00
6- 8 ft.	3.00
8-10 ft.	4.50

Schwedler—Purple Norway. 40-50 ft. Large, bright purplish-red foliage in spring, turning bronzy-green in summer and yellow in fall. Budded on common Norway Maple. One of the most colorful shade trees.

6- 7 ft. whips	3.00
6- 8 ft. branched	5.00

Soft Maple. A very hardy rapid growing tree.

6- 8 ft.	1.50
8-10 ft.	2.50

Tartarian—Acer ginala. 15-18 ft. Small leaves, coloring most brilliant red in autumn.

2- 3 ft. ....	.75	7.00
3- 4 ft.	1.00	9.00
4- 5 ft.	1.50	14.00

OAK PIN—Quercus Palustris. 70-90 ft. Grows rapidly in moist soil. Leaves are retained and color splendidly. Transplants easier than most oaks. Lower branches somewhat drooping.

5- 6 ft.	2.50
6- 8 ft.	3.00
8-10 ft.	4.00

Red—Quercus rubra. 60-80 ft. Rapid growing. Red and green autumn colors. Adapted to drier soils than Pin Oak and outgrows it in such places.

6- 8 ft.	3.25
8-10 ft.	4.50

PHILADELPHUS—Mockorange or Syringa.

Avalanche. 4-5 ft. Fine arching twigs bear a great profusion of small blossoms.

2- 3 ft.75	7.00
---------------	-----	------

Virginalis—Virginal Mockorange. 6-8 ft. Large semi-double flowers somewhat continuously.

2- 3 ft.	1.00	9.00
3- 4 ft.	1.25	11.00

POPLAR—Lombardy. 50-70 ft. Strictly upright in habit. Branched to the ground. A most useful tree for accents and tall screens.

8 -10 ft.	1.25
10-12 ft.	1.50

PRIVET—Amur River North. 8-12 ft. A vigorous upright grower; best for closely trimmed hedges, and hardiest privet.

			Each	Per 10
18-24 in.	Per 100	\$20.00	.30	2.50
2- 3 ft.	Per 100	\$25.00	.35	3.00

PRUNUS Cistena—Hansen's Purple Leaved Plum. 6-8 ft. Bright red-dish-purple foliage throughout the season. Purplish-pink blossoms. The best red-leaved shrub or small tree.

2- 3 ft.	1.25
3- 4 ft.	1.50

glandulosa—Pink Flowering Almond. 5-6 ft. Large, double, pink flowers before the leaves.

2- 3 ft.	1.00
---------------	------

triloba—Double Flowering Plum. 7-8 ft. Clear pink, double rose-like flowers in April-May. Much admired by everyone.

3- 4 ft.	1.75
---------------	------

RED BUD or Judas Tree—Cercis canadensis. 18 ft. Rose pink flowers in advance of the leaves. Likes rich soil. Somewhat tender when small.

4- 5 ft.	2.00
5- 6 ft.	2.50

RHODOTYPHOS kerriodites—Jetbead or White Kerria. 3-6 ft. Single white flowers. Black shining seeds. Endures considerable shade.

2- 3 ft.90
---------------	-----

SNOWBALL—See Viburnum opulis sterilis.

SPIREA—Anthony Waterer. 2-3 ft. Very dwarf and compact, pink flowers all summer.

12-15 in.60	5.00
----------------	-----	------

Arguta, Garland Spirea. 5-6 ft. Small white flowers very early.

2- 3 ft. ....	.75
3- 4 ft. ....	.90

Richmensis. 4-5 ft. Flowers in pointed spikes, very bright lilac-pink, produced over a long period.

2- 3 ft.75
---------------	-----

Thunbergi—Thunberg Spirea. 5-7 ft. Slender, arching branches and fine, feathery light green foliage. White.

18-24 in. ....	.60
2- 3 ft. ....	.75

Vanhouttei—Vanhoutte Spirea. 5-7 ft. Commonly called Bridal Wreath. White flowers. Graceful habit. Thrives almost anywhere. Used for hedges.

18-24 in. ....	.50	4.00
2- 3 ft. ....	.60	5.00

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus—White Snowberry. 3-5 ft. Endures much shade. Large white berries in fall. Needs moisture.

2- 3 ft. ....	.50
3- 4 ft. ....	.60

Vulgaris, Coralberry. 4-6 ft. Endures dense shade and dry soil. Bunches of purplish-red berries in fall.

	Each
2- 3 ft. ....	.50

TAMARIX hispida. 4-8 ft. Fine feathery blue-green foliage. Racemes of delicate pink flowers.

2- 3 ft.60
---------------	-----

THORN—Crataegus.

Coccinea—Thicket Hawthorn. 15-20 ft. White flowers in May-June, large dull red fruit in autumn. Spines long and curved, flowers large. Very hardy.

4- 5 ft.	2.00
5- 6 ft.	2.50

Cordata—Washington Hawthorn. 30 ft. A very choice quite upright kind with small bright green foliage which colors very brilliantly in the fall. Clusters of small bright red fruits hang till winter. Many consider this the best of all the Hawthorns.

4- 5 ft.	\$ 2.25
5- 6 ft.	3.00

VIBURNUM—Burkwoodi. Sometimes described as an improved *Viburnum carlesi*. It grows larger and faster but needs winter protection.

2- 3 ft.	3.00
---------------	------

Carlesi—Fragrant Viburnum. 4-6 ft. One of the choicest shrubs. Bunches of delicate pink, long lasting, extremely fragrant flowers in April.

12-15 in.	1.75
----------------	------

Lantana—Wayfaring Tree. 10-15 ft. Flowers in flat clusters in June-July. Fruit red changing to black. Wrinkled leaves almost evergreen.

2- 3 ft. ....	.75
3- 4 ft. ....	.90

Trilobum—American Cranberrybush. 8-12 ft. One of the handsomest of shrubs. Single white flowers in May and brilliant scarlet berries through the fall.

18-24 in. ....	.75
2- 3 ft. ....	.90

Opulis sterilis—Snowball. A well known old fashioned shrub.

2- 3 ft.90
---------------	-----

WEIGELA Eva Rathke—Red Flowering Weigela. 4-6 ft. Rich reddish-purple flowers June to August.

2- 3 ft.	1.00
---------------	------

Rosea—Pink Weigela. 4-6 ft. Mass of pink in June. For protected places.

2- 3 ft.75
---------------	-----

WILLOW—Niobe Weeping. 40-50 ft. Golden yellow bark, very long penulous branches. Strikingly beautiful as a specimen or at the water-side. Very rapid grower.

7- 8 ft.	1.50
8-10 ft.	2.00
10-12 ft.	3.00

WITCH HAZEL — <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> . 10-12 ft. Interesting yellow flowers, October to December. Best in moist, half-shady places.	
	Each
18-24 in. ....	.75
Hamamelis vernalis — Vernal Witch Hazel . 5-6 ft. A kind blooming in March. Retains green leaves very late.	
3- 4 ft.	1.50

CREEPERS AND CLIMBING VINES

See Grapes especially Beta, and Climbing Roses under Roses.

AMPELOPSIS englemanni, **Engleman Ivy**. Hardest vine clinging to smooth walls.

	Each
No. 1 .....	.50

Veitchii, **Boston Ivy**. Very refined, clings closer but is less hardy than englemanni. The closely clinging vines make a dense cover of foliage in summer and the bare vines show intricate branching patterns in winter. For East or North walls.

No. 175
-------------	-----

BITTERSWEET—**American**, *Celastrus scandens*. Our native bittersweet. Large clusters orange-scarlet fruit.

No. 150
-------------	-----

Oriental. More fruitful than the native bittersweet.

No. 150
-------------	-----

CLEMATIS—*paniculata*, **Japanese Clematis**. Great masses of small fragrant white flowers in September. Hardest of all and easiest to grow.

No. 1—2 year	1.00
--------------------	------

HONEYSUCKLE—**Scarlet Trumpet**, *Lonicera sempervirens*. Almost evergreen. Long coral red flowers continuously. Excellent for cutting.

No. 150
-------------	-----

WISTERIA—**Lilac-purple**. Long branches of purplish-blue flowers in May. Vigorous.

No. 160
-------------	-----

EVERGREENS

We prefer to sell evergreens only to those within driving distance who come direct to the nursery for them. This will save transportation delays and the danger of breakage in crating. There will not be sufficient experienced help to do landscape planting.

TREES FOR WINDBREAKS AND HEDGES

The trees offered in this section have not been sheared and have been grown in a thick row. They have been transplanted and root pruned to develop a good root system so they can be successfully transplanted bare rooted if handled with reasonable care to prevent drying which would be fatal to them. The supply of the larger windbreak trees is very limited and will not be plentiful again for a number of years. Missing the opportunity to plant this year may easily mean several years delay in getting a windbreak.

We expect to undercut these as soon as the frost is out so a gang of three can get them out quite efficiently. If possible the buyer should come prepared to load the trees directly into his truck from the field.

SPACING. For single row windbreaks plant Pines and Spruces 7 to 8 feet apart; for double rows plant 10 or 12 feet apart in the row and space the rows still farther.

SOILS. Pines prefer light, well drained soils, and White Pine in particular is likely to be short-lived if planted in very rich soil such as an old feed lot or where the drainage from a feed lot or manure pile runs near them. In places where it is quite wet, Spruce will do better than Pine and in swampy soil Arborvitae is best of all.

PESTS. Red Spider or Mite causes much damage if there are not frequent dashing showers in early summer to destroy the young, and a rusty appearance is likely to be due to them. Water applied under a high pressure to the top every few days is an effective remedy. Pine Needle Scale is found almost everywhere and under favorable conditions may become a serious pest. White spots on the leaves of pine or spruce are likely due to it. Both this and Red Spider can be controlled by a single thorough spraying with Lime Sulphur such as orchardists use, in the regular dormant strength (1 to 8 of water) applied on warm days in spring before the new growth starts. Soluble oil sprays also are effective, but must be used with much caution. With frequent dashing showers through June, when the young are crawling, neither of these pests is likely to be serious.

PINE—ponderosa, Bull Pine. 50-60 ft. Very long coarse leaves and stiff rugged branches not easily broken. Endures extreme drought. Requires full sun and tolerates no shade.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18-24 in. XX	\$.75	\$ 6.50	\$60.00
2- 3 ft. XX .....	.90	8.00	75.00
3- 4 ft. XX	1.25	10.00	90.00

—**White Pine.** 70-80 ft. In spite of some breakage at times from heavy loads of ice, and that an occasional spraying may be needed to protect it from insect pests, we still think White Pine is one of the best of all

windbreak trees. On a suitable soil and location it makes a very long lived beautiful tree retaining its branches to the ground. Do not plant it where drainage is poor nor on soil too rich from sometime having been a feed lot or having the drainage from one across it.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2- 3 ft. XX .....	.90	8.00	75.00
3- 4 ft. XX	1.25	10.00	90.00
4- 5 ft. XX	1.50	13.50	120.00
5- 6 ft. XX	2.00	17.50	150.00

—**Scotch Pine.** 40-50 ft. One of the most rapid growing and easily transplanted kinds.

2- 3 ft. XX .....	.90	8.00	75.00
3- 4 ft. XX	1.25	10.00	90.00
4- 5 ft. XX	1.50	13.50	120.00
5- 6 ft. XX	2.00	17.50	150.00

SPRUCE—Norway. 60-80 ft. One of the most rapid growing and extensively planted windbreak evergreens. Next year an acute shortage of Norway Spruce will start and continue for several years. For four successive years no seed has been available.

18-24 in. XX .....	.80	6.50	60.00
2- 3 ft. XX .....	.90	7.50	70.00
3- 4 ft. XX	1.25	10.00	.....

SPECIMEN EVERGREENS

These have been sheared to make compact, symmetrical trees and have been well transplanted and root pruned so as to ball well. The smaller sizes sometimes can be handled successfully bare rooted but large ones should always be balled and experienced help is necessary for this. Such help is not plentiful yet so arrangements for getting the larger trees should be made in advance.

ARBORVITAE—American, Thuja occidentalis.

—**Dark Green.** 4-5 ft. Endures heat and drought better and has darker green foliage than the other Arborvitae. Broadly pyramidal in form.

	Each
18-24 in. XXX	\$ 2.50
2- 3 ft. XXX	3.00
3- 4 ft. XXX	4.00

—**Pyramidal.** 15-20 ft. Grows in columnar form without shearing. Brighter and darker green than the common Arborvitae. Much used in entrance, foundation, and formal plantings. Best trained to one stem; no other training is needed. Like other Arborvitae, sometimes sunburned if too severely exposed to the hot sun of late winter, and prefers cool moist soil.

15-18 in. XX	2.00
18-24 in. XX	2.50

—**Siberian.** 10-15 ft. One of the hardiest Arborvitae, broadly conical, dense, dark, foliage. Makes excellent sheared globes.

18-24 in. XX	2.50
2-2½ ft. XX	3.00
2½-3 ft. XX	3.50

FIR—Concolor. 70-80 ft. The Silver Fir of Colorado. The handsomest tall evergreen which grows here, and the most free from pests. The foliage is long, flat, curved, and not prickly like other evergreen foliage. The color ranges from silvery blue to clear green. Old trees have a regular conical outline and retain their branches to the ground. Concolors endure heat and drought splendidly but do not like being crowded nor a very smoky or sooty atmosphere.

	Each
2-2½ ft. XXX	4.00
2½-3 ft. XXX	5.00
3- 4 ft. XXX	6.50
4- 5 ft. XXX	8.00
5- 6 ft. XXX	10.00
6- 7 ft. XXX	15.00
7- 8 ft. XXX	20.00

—**Douglas, Pseudotsuga douglasi.** The Colorado type. Also known as Douglas Spruce. 70-80 ft. Soft flexible, beautiful green foliage. Vigorous and graceful, retaining its beauty in old age. Tolerates considerable shade and much drought. Easier transplanted than most evergreens.

4- 5 ft. XXX	5.00
5- 6 ft. XXX	6.00
6- 7 ft. XXX	7.00

—**Lasiocarpa, Alpine Fir.** A very slow growing compact variety from the Rocky Mountains, having dark green foliage with a light stripe.

18-24 in. XXX	4.00
---------------------	------

HEMLOCK—Canadian, Tsuga Canadensis. 30-40 ft. Native of North-eastern U. S. A slow growing, graceful tree with short flat needles, bright green above and silvery striped beneath. It shears splendidly. Some shade is preferred and it tolerates full shade, so is indispensable for many places where there is too much shade for other evergreens. If fully exposed to the sun and dry winds Hemlocks may be burned. In planting use plenty of peat.

2½-3 ft. XXX	5.00
3- 4 ft. XXX	6.00
4- 5 ft. XXX	8.00
5- 6 ft. XXX	10.00
6- 7 ft. XXX	12.00
7 -8 ft. XXX	16.00

—**Carolina, Tsuga caroliniana.** 30-40 ft. Darker green and more compact than the Canadian Hemlock. A rare and very beautiful species, some consider it the most beautiful of all evergreens.

4- 5 ft. XXX	9.00
5- 6 ft. XXX	12.00

JUNIPER—Juniperus.

—**Chinese, J. chinensis.** 15-20 ft. A beautiful pyramidal tree with blue-green quite prickly foliage. Not subject to Cedar Apple Rust, and endures hot dry conditions.

2- 3 ft. XXX	4.00
3- 4 ft. XXX	5.00

—**Chinese Column.** A grafted columnar form with prickly foliage.

5- 6 ft. XXX	8.00
--------------------	------

- Pfitzer, J. chinensis pfitzeriana.** 5-6 ft. A dwarf variety of the Chinese Juniper. The foliage is bluish-green and the branches grow out horizontally from the stem, which gives the tree an individuality of its own. Sizes apply to width rather than height. This is the best Juniper for foundation planting.
- | | |
|---------------------|------|
| | Each |
| 15-18 in. XXX | 2.50 |
| 18-24 in. XXX | 3.00 |
| 2-2½ ft. XXX | 4.00 |
- Japonica.** 1 ft. A wide-spreading prostrate form with sharply pointed bluish-green foliage.
- | | |
|--------------------|------|
| 18-24 in. XX | 3.00 |
| 2-2½ ft. XX | 4.00 |
- Sargent, J. Chinensis sargentii.** 1 ft. A prostrate form of Chinese Juniper. Makes a dense mat with both scale-like and pointed leaves. Prefers much sun.
- | | |
|-------------------|------|
| 2-2½ ft. XX | 4.00 |
|-------------------|------|
- Meyer, J. squamata meyeri.** 5-6 ft. A very irregular shaped shrub with dense prickly foliage, blue or sometimes pinkish-red. The most colorful of all, and unique appearing.
- | | |
|--------------------|------|
| 15-18 in. XX | 2.50 |
| 18-24 in. XX | 3.00 |
- Savin.** 4-5 ft. Semi-erect branches and smooth green foliage.
- | | |
|--------------------|------|
| 12-15 in. XX | 2.00 |
| 15-18 in. XX | 2.50 |
- Virginalis, Hillbush Juniper.** A very slow growing and compact plant which can easily be trained into perfect globes or other shapes. Remarkably rich deep green at all times and perfectly hardy.
- | | |
|--------------------|------|
| 15-18 in. XX | 3.00 |
| 18-24 in. XX | 4.00 |
- Red Cedar, J. virginiana.** 25-30 ft. Sheared specimens of our native Red Cedar. Splendid blue or green in summer, purplish red in winter. Subject to Cedar Apple Rust.
- | | |
|-------------------|------|
| 2½-3 ft. XX | 3.00 |
| 3-3½ ft. XX | 4.00 |
- Burk's Juniper, J. virginiana burki.** A grafted variety with compact blue foliage and a more regular upright form than the much better known Silver Cedar.
- | | |
|-------------------|------|
| 2½-3 ft. XX | 6.00 |
| 3-3½ ft. XX | 7.00 |
- Cannarti, J. virginiana cannarti.** 15-20 ft. A grafted form, clear green throughout the year. Needs shearing to make a close, regular pyramid. Unexcelled year round color.
- | | |
|-------------------|------|
| 3-3½ ft. XX | 6.00 |
| 3½-4 ft. XX | 7.00 |
| 4- 5 ft. XX | 8.00 |
| 5- 6 ft. XX | 9.00 |
- Cupressifolia, Hillspire Juniper.** A shapely growing pyramidal variety with attractive gray-green whipcord foliage. A new introduction.
- | | |
|-------------------|------|
| 2½-3 ft. XX | 6.00 |
|-------------------|------|

—**Dundee, J. virginiana pyramidiforma hilli.** 15-20 ft. A grafted, narrow pyramidal form with compact regular growth without shearing.

	Each
3-3½ ft. XX	5.00
3½-4 ft. XX	6.00
4- 5 ft. XX	7.00

—**Globe.** A compact form of J. virginiana easily sheared into globes and useful for places where other evergreen globes will not thrive.

12-15 in. XXX	2.50
15-18 in. XXX	3.00

—**Silver Red Cedar, J. virginiana glauca.** 15 ft. Upright conical form. Very bright silvery blue in spring. Irregular form unless sheared.

2-2½ ft. XX	5.00
2½-3 ft. XX	6.00
3-3½ ft. XX	7.00

PINE—Mugho, Dwarf Mountain Pine. 3-5 ft. This makes a compact dome-shaped bush broader than high. Sizes apply to width rather than height. Endures some shade and heat and drought. Thrives in any well-drained soil.

12-15 in. XX	2.00
15-18 in. XX	3.00
18-24 in. XX	4.00

SPRUCE—Black Hills. 50-70 ft. A native of the Black Hills. It does very well over a wide range and makes the finest specimens of all spruce. This is a very variable species, ranging from very compact dwarfs to more open, rapid-growing trees, and from clear green to silvery blue-green. Our trees are mostly a very compact and slow-growing type. In dry seasons it should be closely watched and treated for Red Spider.

15-18 in. XXX	2.00
18-24 in. XXX	2.50
2-2½ ft. XXX	3.00
2½-3 ft. XXX	4.00

—**Selected Blue Colorado Spruce, Picea pungens.** 25-40 ft. More used as a specimen tree than any other evergreen. Rather slow-growing, regular, and compact with very sharply pointed blue foliage. Subject to Red Spider injury if neglected.

15-18 in. XXX	4.00
18-24 in. XXX	5.00
2-2½ ft. XXX	6.00
2½-3 ft. XXX	7.00
3-3½ ft. XXX	9.00

—**Green Colorado Spruce Specimens.** The same fine, compact form as above, but with clear green or slightly blue-green foliage. Sometimes but not always, they develop a blue color with age.

2-2½ ft. XXX	3.00
2½-3 ft. XXX	4.00
3-3½ ft. XXX	5.00
3½-4 ft. XXX	6.00

—**Servian Spruce, *Picea omorika*.** An attractive, slow-growing, dense, pyramidal tree reaching considerable height. Leaves bright green, with white stripes above.

	Each
18-24 in. XXX	2.50
2-2½ ft. XXX	3.00
2½-3 ft. XXX	4.00
3- 4 ft. XXX	5.00

YEWS (TAXUS) are particularly valuable for planting in shady places and in cities where the smoky atmosphere is injurious to most evergreens. Their bright red fruits among the dark green leaves make them the most interesting of all evergreens in late summer. They stand much trimming, are long lived, and free from pests. Plant in the richest soil, well mixed with peat and humus.

—***Cuspidata capitata*, Upright Japanese Yew.** 8-12 ft. Broadly pyramidal. May be sheared into any form.

15-18 in. XX	4.00
18-24 in. XX	5.00
2-2½ ft. XX	6.00
2½-3 ft. XX	7.00

—***Cuspidata media hicksi*, Hick's Yew.** 8-10 ft. A very narrow, columnar, compact form with very darkest green foliage. The best columnar tree for a shady place. Endures considerable heat.

18-24 in. XX	5.00
2-2½ ft. XX	6.00
2½-3 ft. XX	8.00

—***Cuspidata media kelseyi*, Kelsey Yew.** A variety which is particularly liked for its abundance of red berries. A fairly slow upright grower with dark green foliage.

12-15 in. XX	3.00
15-18 in. XX	4.50

—***Cuspidata spreading*, Spreading Japanese Yew.** 4-6 ft. A spreading, irregular, bush form. Can be kept very low by a little shearing.

12-15 in. XX	2.50
15-18 in. XX	4.00
18-24 in. XX	5.00
2-2½ ft. XX	7.00

ROSES

All plants offered are two-year field-grown bushes. Cut back the top so only two or three of the stronger canes are left six inches long, and plant a little deeper than they grew, in well-drained rich soil.

The list of varieties available this year is reduced and the number of each is very limited.

CLIMBING ROSES

(All need some winter protection in Central Iowa)

BONFIRE, 90c: A very bright showy climber with double dazzling scarlet flowers in large long clusters. Vigorous growing and very early.

- CHAPLIN'S PINK, 90c:** Clusters of bright pink flowers of the Paul's Scarlet type.
- CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY, 90c:** Large bright carmine flowers with fine form and rich fragrance.
- DR. VAN FLEET, 90c:** Large, flesh pink, perfectly formed, pointed buds, long stems. Vigorous and hardy. One of the best.
- DOROTHY PERKINS, 90c:** Delicate pink, large clusters, vigorous and healthy.
- PAUL'S SCARLET, 90c:** Large, bright scarlet, semi-double in clusters.

ROSE SPECIES AND HARDY ROSES
(Varieties which need no winter protection in Central Iowa)

- AGNES, \$1.00:** A tall, pale yellow Rugosa hybrid, blooming very freely in June.
- BLANDA, 75c:** A shrub 4 to 5 feet. Clusters of large single soft pink flowers in June and loads of bright red hips in the fall.
- GROOTENDORST, \$1.00:** Hybrid of Rugosa x Baby Rambler; semi-double, small fringed bright red roses in clusters, produced continuously. Perfectly hardy, good hedge variety. Each flower resembles a carnation.
- GROOTENDORST PINK, \$1.00:** A clear pink form of Grootendorst.
- HUGONIS, 90c:** A very hardy compact shrub with single, pale yellow flowers, very early.
- SETIGERA, 75c:** The Prairie Rose. Clusters of large single pink flowers, and bright red hips. 6 to 8 feet arching canes.

OTHER ROSES

These come to us direct from the best Western growers so receive a minimum of handling between the grower and planter, which is important.

All this group should have winter protection. Bank up with earth 8 inches or more and cover with any available material, preferably something which tends to keep them dry.

Hybrid Teas (marked H. T.) are the most constant bloomers and finest colors, but need best winter protection. They are usually planted quite close together in narrow beds.

Hybrid Perpetuals (marked H. P.) are hardier and larger growing bushes, but not very continuous bloomers through the summer unless pruned heavily in spring.

Polyanthas, or Baby Ramblers are quite hardy but are better with protection and are the most continuous blooming of all. Floribundas are especially suitable for massing and have considerably larger flowers and bushes than the Polyanthas.

PRICES:	Each	Per 10
Crimson Glory	\$ 1.50	
Other Varieties	1.00	9.00

- BETTY UPRICHARD H. T.** Semi-double, large, ruffled; outside of petals brilliant orange-carmine, inside soft salmon. Strong grower.

CHRISTOPHER STONE H. T. A sensational new red rose. Large brilliant crimson-scarlet shaded deeper. Has a delicious old rose scent. Very vigorous and free blooming.

CONDESA DE SASTAGO H. T. Distinctly two-toned coppery pink inside, golden on the reverse side.

CRIMSON GLORY, (Plant Patent No. 105). H. T. Large urn shaped buds producing perfectly formed flowers of intense vivid crimson, blooms continuously.

DAINTY BESS H. T. Single, rose-colored, red stamens.

DONALD PRIOR, Floribunda, (Plant Patent No. 337). The large cup shaped flowers are semi-double; bright scarlet, flushed crimson, fragrant. Free flowering. One of the most striking colors of the Floribunda group. Grows 24 to 30 inches.

DUQUESA DE PANARANDA H. T. Coppery apricot.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS H. T. Pointed buds, rich orange outside, salmon.

ELSE POULSEN, Floribunda. Bright rose-pink semi-double. Excellent bedder.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE H. T. Large, brilliant crimson-red.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI H. P. The very purest white, continuous bloomer if pruned severely.

GOLDEN PERNET H. T. Large double primrose yellow.

GOLDEN RAPTURE H. T. Long lasting fully double rich yellow flowers.

GRUSS AN AACHEN, Floribunda. Fully double, light rose overlaid with yellow. Almost as large as a Tea Rose.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ H. T. Velvety crimson-scarlet, the most continuous bloomer. Hardy and vigorous. Not good for cutting, splendid in gardens.

HINRICH GAEDE H. T. Bright vermillion shaded golden, fragrant, and distinct.

IDEAL, Polyantha. Very fine small dark red flowers in large clusters.

IMPROVED LAFAYETTE, Floribunda. Medium sized deep glowing red.

KAISERINE AUGUSTE VIKTORIA H. T. Creamy-white, very fragrant.

LADY MARGARET STEWART H. T. Large deep yellow flushed orange-red.

MARGARET MCGREDY H. T. Brilliant red with golden base.

MCGREDY'S IVORY H. T. Very large long pointed buds developing into a large soft creamy-white. Moderately fragrant. Vigorous and healthy.

MCGREDY'S SCARLET H. T. Large brilliant scarlet shaded rose pink.

- MCGREDY'S YELLOW** H. T. Bright, buttercup-yellow; perfect form; vigorous and healthy.
- PICTURE** H. T. Well-shaped buds and clear rose-pink flowers. Almost constantly in bloom.
- PINK LAFAYETTE, Floribunda.** A pink form of the Improved Lafayette.
- PRES. HOOVER** H. T. A combination of cerise pink, scarlet, and yellow. A most vigorous grower and constant bloomer.
- RADIANCE** H. T. Fine rosy pink, large stems, very productive, healthy and a most dependable garden variety.
- RED RADIANCE** H. T. A glowing crimson form of Radiance.
- SNOWBIRD** H. T. Perfectly formed pure white bedding rose.
- SOEUR THERESE** H. T. Long dark yellow buds, opening very beautiful rich yellow.
- THE DOCTOR** H. T. Enormous cupped flowers of satiny-pink. Very fragrant.
- TRIOMPHE ORLEANAIS, Floribunda.** Semi-double, open, cherry red blooms in clusters on well branched medium tall plants.
- WORLD'S FAIR, Floribunda.** (Plant Patent No. 362) Clusters of velvety blackish scarlet with a mass of golden stamens in the center.

PEONIES

Peony plants should be good for several decades, so it is very poor judgment to start with unnamed, poorly rated, or discarded varieties simply because they are cheap when so many highly rated superior kinds can be had for but a few cents more. Planting too deep or out of season, fertilizing too heavily, or cutting the tops too soon after flowering are probable causes of unsatisfactory results with peonies.

Peonies may be planted best after September 1st and before growth starts much in spring, in any good garden soil, not too shaded, and the buds should not be covered more than two inches. Bone meal may be used about them and some complete commercial fertilizer applied with caution.

A stock of all the more expensive varieties is not kept in storage for late spring planting, so any orders for them which come too late for spring digging will be held until September, which is the next season for digging Peonies.

The figures after the price of each variety is its rating by the American Peony Society. The old rating system is used and on a basis of 10.0 being perfect. The prices are for strong standard divisions of 3-5 eyes or buds. Other sizes furnished on this basis.

ADDIELANCHEA, 75c, 8.8: Creamy-white, base of petals yellow, late, fragrant.

ADOLPHE ROSSEAU, 75c, 8.5: Dark lustrous red shaded maroon with yellow stamens. Tall, early, very large.

- ALICE HARDING, \$2.50, 9.5:** Delicate flesh pink. Very fine new kind.
- AVALANCHE, 75c, 8.7:** Late, very fine blush white. Extremely productive.
- BARONESS SCHROEDER, 75c, 9.0:** Late, flesh color fading white, fragrant.
- CHERRY HILL, \$1.00, 8.6:** Very early, rich dark crimson, yellow stamens.
- CHESTINE GOWDY, 75c, 8.4:** Large, late, outer petals pink, collar creamy-white, center pink, streaked crimson. Excellent fragrance.
- CLAIRE DUBOIS, 75c, 8.7:** Tall, late, fine pink with glossy reflex.
- COURONNE D' OR, 75c, 8.1:** Late, white with yellow stamens.
- E. B. BROWNING, \$1.00, 9.2:** Large, very late, white tinged pink at first.
- FELIX CROUSSE, 60c, 8.4:** Late mid-season, brilliant crimson.
- FESTIVA MAXIMA, 60c, 9.3:** Early, pure white, tipped carmine, fairly fragrant.
- FRANKIE CURTIS, \$2.00, 9.3:** Delicate flesh, changing to white.
- GEORGIANNA SHAYLOR, 75c, 8.9:** Late mid-season, large, light rose pink, fragrant.
- GRACE LOOMIS, \$1.50, 9.2:** Late, white, faintly tinted lemon, mildly fragrant.
- KARL ROSENFELD, 75c, 8.8:** Mid-season, rich blood red, thrifty and productive. One of the best red varieties regardless of price.
- KATHERINE HAVEMEYER, \$1.00, 9.0:** Mid-season, large, light rose pink, fragrant.
- KELWAYS GLORIOUS, \$2.00, 9.8:** White very early, lasting and fragrant. No kind in the list is more vigorous or more regular in blooming.
- KELWAYS QUEEN, \$1.50, 8.8:** Bright rose pink, late mid-season, rose scented.
- LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF, 75c, 9.1:** Mid-season, blush pink fading white with yellow stamens, fairly fragrant.
- LE CYGNE, \$2.50, 9.9:** Early, pure white; has the very highest rating of all. Fragrant.
- LILLIAN GUMM, 75c, 8.8:** Very large, deep rose pink, very fine fragrance.
- LONGFELLOW, \$1.00, 9.0:** The most brilliant red, mid-season.
- LUETTA PFEIFFER, 75c, 8.7:** Very pale pink, tall, early fragrant.
- MABEL FRANKLIN, 75c, 9.0:** Light pink.
- MARIE JACQUIN, 75c, 8.3:** Semi-double, white with yellow stamens like Water Lilies, in clusters, fragrant. Exceptionally fine garden variety.
- MARTHA BULLOCH, \$1.00, 9.1:** Tall, very large, rosy pink, rose-like fragrance.
- MILTON HILL, 75c, 9.0:** Late, light shell pink, faintly fragrant.
- MME. EMILE GALLE, 75c, 8.5:** Late, pink shaded lilac-rose, rose fragrance.

- MME. JULES DESSERT, 75c, 9.4:** Large, creamy-white shaded buff and salmon.
- MONS. JULES ELIE, 75c, 9.2:** Early very large glossy pink, extra fine, fragrant. One of the very best kinds.
- MONS. MARTIN CAHUZAC, \$1.50, 8.8:** Early, darkest deep maroon.
- MRS. A. M. BRAND, \$2.50, 9.6:** Very large, late, clear white, fragrant.
- MRS. ED. HARDING, \$1.00, 9.3:** Large, white, early, tall, stiff stems.
- MYRTLE GENTRY, \$2.00, 9.1:** Rosy white, salmon tinted, fragrant.
- PHILIPPE RIVOIRE, \$1.50, 9.2:** Late, bright crimson, best red; rose scented.
- PHYLLIS KELWAY, \$1.00, 9.0:** Semi-double, bright pink, very large, fragrant.
- PRES. WILSON, \$1.25, 9.3:** Late, large, soft shell pink, spicy fragrance.
- RICHARD CARVEL, 75c, 8.8:** Early, very bright crimson, slightly fragrant.
- ROSETTE, 75c, 8.8:** Large early mid-season, clear light shell pink.
- ROSE SHAYLOR, \$1.25, 9.1:** Very large, double flesh-pink marked crimson, mid-season.
- SARAH BERNHARDT, 60c, 9.0:** Very large, rose-pink, vigorous and productive.
- SARAH K. THURLOW, \$1.25, 9.1:** Very late, opens delicate pink, becoming white.
- SHAYLORS DREAM, 75c, 8.5:** Double, mid-season, pale flesh pink, fragrant.
- SOLANGE, 75c, 9.7:** Mid-season, white shaded salmon.
- THERESE, \$1.25, 9.8:** Mid-season, delicate satiny pink.
- TOURANGELLE, 75c, 9.4:** Creamy-buff with salmon tints, mildly fragrant.
- WALTER FAXSON, \$1.00, 9.3:** Mid-season, distinct bright salmon rose, fragrant.
- W. F. CHRISTMAN, 75c, 8.8:** Large mid-season, true rose type, flesh white with pink suffusion.

JAPANESE VARIETIES

- FUYAJO, \$1.00, 9.2:** Dark purplish crimson, center dark old rose, tipped pale buff.
- KING OF ENGLAND, 75c, 8.6:** Large, tall, quite early, rich ruby-red with narrow golden center petals.
- MIKADO, \$1.00, 8.6:** Dark crimson with center crimson, tipped gold.
- SNOW WHEEL, \$1.25, 8.3:** Pure white throughout.
- TORPILLEUR, 75c, 8.0:** Deep rose-red, center tipped cream, slightly fragrant.

SINGLE VARIETIES

- ANOMALE, \$1.00:** Bright red. Very earliest, almost a month earlier than others of the taller peonies. A very satisfactory variety.
- PRIDE OF LANGPORT, 75c, 8.9:** Pale, rose pink, large, mid-season.

IRIS

We list only Siberian and Japanese varieties. They are far better landscape plants, having dense clumps of narrow foliage which remains bright throughout the season. These better kinds have large very attractive flowers and are a little later than the Bearded Iris. Plant them in the spring or fall but not in mid-summer.

SIBERIAN IRIS. Not particular as to soil and moisture and are very hardy. One year heavy clumps only are quoted.

Blue Charm, 35c: Very large blue variety much superior to the old blue kinds. An excellent variety.

Caesar's Brother, 40c: 30 inches. A rich black pansy-violet, the darkest of the Siberian Iris, and a splendid kind.

Emperor, 35c: 3 to 4 feet. Large, deep violet-blue, broad circular falls. One of the very best and tallest of the group.

Snow Crest, 40c: Larger and taller than Snow Queen.

Snow Queen, 35c: 30 inches. Ivory white with yellowish throat. Fine for cutting.

JAPANESE IRIS. These need some protection through the winter and are best on rich moist humus, somewhat acid soil.

Mahogany, 40c: Six petals, dark reddish-purple.

Uchiu, 40c: Six petals, caerulean blue, yellow center.

OTHER HARDY PERENNIALS AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS

The measure given is the average height attained, and the date the usual blooming time.

Most perennials can be moved well either fall or spring, and some of them through the summer. Plants one foot or under are usually suitable for some place in the rock garden unless too aggressive. Special cultural requirements are briefly noted.

Prices, unless otherwise given: Field-grown plants 35c each, \$3.00 per ten

ASTER—Harringtons Pink, 40c: 3 to 4 feet. A clear soft pink. Much the best of all. Blooms before early hard freezes which often spoil later varieties. Received award of Merit from Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Strong field grown plants of the original variety which was first cataloged and distributed by us. Many inferior seedlings of it are now on the market.

BAPTISIA australis, False Indigo, 2 to 3 feet. Dark blue, pea-shaped flowers in 6 inch spikes, May-June. Dry soil in full sun.

DICTAMNUS ruber, Gas Plant, 40c: 2½ feet. Rosy purple, veined darker. Strongly aromatic. Likes well-drained soil and needs little care. Plant in a permanent place and leave it alone. Each year it will be better. Very drought resisting.

FERN—Ostrich, *Onoclea struthiopteris*, 2 to 3 feet. Prefers part shade and leaf mold, but will endure almost any situation. Makes colonies by creeping rootstalks.

FILIPENDULA—Rubra venusta, 4 feet. Bright carmine-pink plumes; July. Likes moist soil.

GYPSOPHILA Bristol Fairy, 75c: Grafted, double variety. 1 year plants. Much superior to seedling plants, blooming continuously.

HEMEROCALLIS, Yellow Daylily. They grow anywhere and are among the very best perennials, requiring very little care.

—**August Pioneer, \$1.00**: 3 feet. Orange with a delicate flush of red. Mid-August to October. Profuse bloomer.

—**Bijou, 75c**: 2 feet. Small clustered flowers, orange overlaid with rich fulvous red. June-July.

—**D. D. Wyman, 40c**: 2½ feet. July-August, golden-yellow, tawny splashed petals.

—**Dover, 60c**: Early June. Very large deep golden-yellow. 2 feet.

—**Hyperion, 75c**: 3 to 4 feet. July-early August. Very large soft pale yellow over a long season. A very choice kind.

—**Gracilis, 35c**: 18 inches. Grass-like foliage. Clear yellow flowers in early June, and again in the fall if not allowed to make seed.

—**Lemoni, 50c**: 4 feet. Stiff upright stems with large pale lemon-yellow flowers closing in hot sunshine.

—**Mrs. J. R. Mann, 40c**: 3 to 4 feet. Rich, deep yellow. July.

—**Mrs. W. H. Wyman, 50c**: 4 feet. Large, light pale lemon-yellow. August. One of the latest, best and most prolific.

—**Ophir, 75c**: 4 feet. July. Clear orange-yellow.

—**Patricia, \$2.00**: 2½ feet. Pale yellow with tinge of lemon-chrome. July-August, pronounced fragrance.

—**Queen of May, 40c**: June. One of the very best large clear yellow flowers. Evergreen foliage and needs some protection.

—**The Gem, 50c**: 3 feet. Deep orange-yellow. June-July. A very choice kind.

—**Wan-Bun, \$1.25**: 2½ feet. Soft cadmium yellow.

HOSTA, Funkia, Plantainlily. Thrives almost anywhere.

—**Lancifolia**, 2 feet. Lilac flowers in September. An especially good border plant for shady or very hard places. Very hardy.

RANUNCULUS acris, English Buttercup, 1 to 2 feet. Upright, branching sprays, small, double, waxy golden yellow flowers. May-June. Fine for Memorial Day cutting.

SAXIFRAGA crassifolia, 1 foot. Broad green foliage, rosy pink flowers, April-May. Very fine among rocks. Leaves turn red in winter.

SEDUM, Stonecrop, Liveforever.

- Kamtschaticum**, 6 inches. Bright green foliage, golden-yellow flowers.
- Middendorffianum**. Low, tufted plants, spreading 1 foot. Linear dark green leaves turn red in fall. Yellow flowers. Very choice kind.
- Spectabile brilliant**, 18 inches. Broad flat heads of rosy-crimson flowers in fall. A splendid border plant.

SEMPERVIVUM, House Leek, Hen and Chickens. Excèllent in rockeries.

- Globiferum**. Small globular rosettes. Young plants roll away and strike root readily.
- Tectorum**. Rosettes 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Flowers pale red. 1 foot.

PRICES unless noted: 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

NUT TREES

The production of grafted nut trees ceased during the war period because all available man power was needed to grow quicker yielding food crops or trees. Producing grafted walnuts and hickories in particular, requires much experience and time, as well as favorable weather conditions. Then they can not be dug by mechanical diggers as the fruit trees can, but have to be dug by hand, which is slow because of their deep tap roots.

We were able to grow some stocks which are now ready for grafting and expect to resume some of this work in the spring.

BLACK WALNUTS. The better varieties of Black Walnuts and particularly Thomas has been grown long enough that people have learned how superior their nuts are to common walnuts and are calling for them more and more. Thomas is not adapted to every place but does seem more cosmopolitan than most horticultural varieties. Some varieties may be superior in a limited section and quite ordinary elsewhere. We suggest that more than one variety be planted to be more sure of pollination.

Practically no grafted trees are available this spring.

HICKORIES. The hickories are the most difficult class of nut trees to propagate and transplant but once well established are very persistent. There are several species each with some varieties which have been propagated. The Shagbarks are the best and in fact, the best of all nuts. Schinnerling, Hagen, Wilcox, and Stratford are among the best ones. The large thick shelled Shellbarks have less horticultural value for the nuts are quite inferior in quality to the Shagbarks. Hybrids of the Bitternut such as the variety Fairbanks, are attractive, easier to grow, and very productive, but the trace of bitterness in the meats spoils them for many people.

PECANS. Pecans are not very satisfactory north of southern Iowa because they bloom so late in spring that there is not sufficient time for them to mature before freezing temperatures in the fall. This is true of the most northern varieties and those from farther south can not be

expected to mature at all. Major seems to mature earliest here and in the very bad season of 1945 it matured about as well as the standard varieties of dent corn did.

HICANS. Hicans are crosses of the Hickory and Pecan. They grow rapidly and make most beautiful trees, but most kinds do not bear young nor regularly. They ripen considerably earlier than pecans and when there is a crop of well filled nuts they are prized very highly for the nuts are large, crack out well, and have excellent quality. There are certainly great possibilities in this group and sometime it may afford the best nut trees of all. Some of the varieties with somewhat smaller nuts than Burlington, Bixby, etc., promise to fill much better, produce better and be as satisfactory otherwise.

WINKLER HAZEL. This variety has been in greatest demand of all nuts in our list and is practically all sold for delivery in the spring of 1946. Winkler bushes grow quite compact and 6 to 7 feet high. The foliage is attractive and become scarlet and bronze in the fall. The nuts are the largest of the native hazels.

FILBERT SEEDLINGS. These were grown from seed of the survivors of a long list of European varieties planted more than twenty years ago, most of which were unable to endure the tough Iowa winters. Most of these seedlings should be hardy to central Iowa and produce nuts of good size and quality, but will vary considerably. The nuts drop free from the pods when ripe. Excellent for tall screens. They do not succor like the native hazels and grow much taller.

A very limited supply is available.

1 year, heavily rooted plants, 1 to 2 ft.\$ 4.00 per 10

THOMAS WALNUT SEEDLINGS. Mixed with a few other good named varieties. These can not be expected to truly reproduce the parent variety but should be much superior to seedlings from wild trees. Some should be almost identical with the grafted variety and cost very much less to buy.

1 year, heavily rooted plants, 12-18 in.\$.50 each \$4.00 per 10

CHINESE CHESTNUTS. Since the Chestnut Blight has practically destroyed the American Sweet Chestnut, the almost blight resistant Chinese Chestnut is taking its place as a nut producer, and generally the nuts are as good in quality, as large, and produced freely. Most of the trees however are not as winter hardy as our native species and should be planted in favored places in a climate like central Iowa has. This year we can only offer trees grown from ordinary seed. After this year we expect to have some grown from the hardiest strains we can find and from our own trees.

	Each
3- 4 ft.	\$ 2.00
4- 5 ft.	2.50

THE NORTHERN NUT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION is an organization of progressive people of many different vocations who are interested in the advancement of nut culture. An annual report is published which contains the most up-to-date practical and scientific information published on the subject and is well worth the \$2.00 membership fee. All interested in nut trees should join. New members will receive both the report of the previous and current year. Memberships may be sent to D. C. Snyder, Treasurer, Center Point, Iowa.

SNYDER BROS., INC., Center Point, Iowa

Shipping Point if different from P. O.

If out of size of variety ordered:	Send about when:	Total remittance:
Refund money <input type="checkbox"/>	Via best way <input type="checkbox"/>	Draft or Check <input type="checkbox"/>
Send next best <input type="checkbox"/>	Express <input type="checkbox"/>	Money Order <input type="checkbox"/>
Use best judgment <input type="checkbox"/>	Freight <input type="checkbox"/>	Cash or Stamps <input type="checkbox"/>

[illegible]

2% Sales Tax for Iowa Customers

ORDER SHEET—Continued

[illegible]

Iowa Customers must add 2% Sales Tax

TERMS

PRICES for ordinary sizes are for the stock packed and delivered to the stations here or loaded on the buyer's conveyance. Large sizes cannot be crated for shipment because of the lack of material and help and are for delivery at the nursery only. Packages of small plants are best sent by Parcel Post within the second or third zones. Larger, longer packages go best by express, and take the second class rate.

CONDITIONS. All orders are accepted on condition that they shall be void should any injury befall the stock from hail, frost, fire, or other causes beyond our control. Delivery dates are subject to delay by bad weather, labor shortages, accidents, embargoes, or other causes beyond our control.

TERMS OF PAYMENT are cash on or before the delivery of the stock, unless previously otherwise agreed upon. Remittances may be by check or any convenient form, payable to Snyder Bros., Inc.

CLAIMS for errors or shortage will be considered if made immediately upon receipt of the stock.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS. While we exercise the utmost diligence to have all of our varieties true to name, and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all stock that proves untrue to name, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and in case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for an amount greater than was originally paid for said stock.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. Our facilities for shipping by R.R. Express, or Freight are excellent. We are located adjacent the station grounds of both the C. R. I. & P. and W. C. F. & N. Railways. Truck deliveries also can probably be arranged for by delivery time.

